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margins as zones of instability, and with the carving of subsequent mountains from plateaus of accumulation and of erosion.

From a strictly geographical view-point, the book carries a good deal of geological ballast. This, however, the author explains by the statement of his own conception of the topic as a ''borderland between Geology and Geography.'' In the choice of types a high degree of impartiality is shown between the Old and the New Worlds. In the clearness of its plan, in the careful analysis of many opinions, and in the adequacy of its language this latest volume is a worthy addition to the works of James Geikie. Mention should also be made of the splendidly selected illustrations, reproduced by half-tones of remarkable brilliancy. CARL O. SAUER.

Engineering Geology. By Heinrich Ries and Thomas L. Watson. xxvi and 672 pp. Ills., index. J. Wiley & Sons, New York, 1914. $4. 9½ x 6.

A thorough, practical, geological training should be included in the education of a civil engineer, and to meet that need, this book was written. Due to the fact that the non-metallic minerals play a major part in the problems encountered by a civil engineer, the authors have dealt primarily with the nonmetals, only one chapter being devoted to ore deposits. Among the subjects considered are: rock-forming minerals; rocks, their origin, composition and use as building stone and road material; structural geological features, and their relation to tunneling operations, dam and reservoir foundations, landslides; rock-weathering and soils, with the effect of soils on sewage disposal; surface river waters, and erosion; geological factors effecting and controlling underground water supplies; a detail study of landslides; wave action and shore currents, their relation to coasts and harbors; lakes; glacial deposits; building stone, cement, clays; coal; petroleum, natural gas; road materials; ore deposits. The various geological principles set forth are made clear by citing actual cases, which show the application of the principles. Added to the written explanations are photographs, maps, diagrams and sections·with which the book is illustrated profusely. The book is both interesting and of practical value. It should prove of worth not only to students of engineering, but also to experienced engineers. WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

Lehrbuch der Geologie. Von Emanuel Kayser. 2. Teil: Geologische Formationskunde. 5th edit. 852 pp. Ills., index. F. Enke, Stuttgart, 1913. Mk. 22. 10 x 6½.

The fourth edition of Dr. Kayser's admirable Lehrbuch was reviewed in the *Bulletin* (Vol. 45, 1913, p. 64). In the fifth edition Vol. 2 has been enlarged from 798 to 852 pages. Since the first edition was issued the author's intention to keep his book up to date has been noteworthy in every reissue of the work. One of the distinctive features of the Lehrbuch is the number of illustrations, which has again been enlarged in the present edition.

OCEANOGRAPHY

The Ocean. A General Account of the Science of the Sea. By Sir John Murray. Home Univ. Library. 256 pp. Maps, index. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 50 cents.

The late Sir John Murray's authority in oceanography is so great that a reviewer comes near presumption who tells readers that this is an admirable primer. No copyright notice and no date, but the work was written since the *Titanic* disaster, for we are told that she doubtless lies on the bottom intact, except for the implosion of bottles and other enclosed spaces. It is popularly written and interesting. Many new results are given and so well stated that no geographer can well afford to be without the book. Special interest attaches to the geosphere chapter, and its brief statement of Murray's ''tektosphere.'' Oceanography does not tolerate continental bridges like Gondwanaland. Rarely, a modern note appears rather to tantalize than help; as *path heat, spin heat,* and *wobble heat,* p. 65, ''Murray and Irvine's well-known experiments,'' p. 220! Surely not to general readers.

The maps are crude, behind the times. One would say they had not Sir John Murray's supervision. That of ocean depths is inexpressive and inaccurate. The temperature and density charts are highly and unnecessarily generalized, which is a pity in a book of such rare value. Its small scale is no reason for putting the equatorial Romanche Deep a degree too far west, nor the Porto Rico Deep 200 miles too far north. The West African Basin is not brought out even so far as an accurate drawing of the 2000 fathom line would allow, with a better expression of the Walfish Ridge of Supan, which is here hardly hinted at. The text, too, has no word of the contrast of bottom temperature in the East and West Atlantic Basins that result from this ridge.

MARK JEFFERSON.

Der Ozean. Eine Einführung in die allgemeine Meereskunde. Von O. Krümmel. 2nd ed. viii and 285 pp. Maps, ills., index. G. Freytag, Leipzig, 1902. 7½ x 5½.

''Der Ozean'' is the great oceanographer's contribution to the series of concise compendiums entitled ''Das Wissen der Gegenwart.'' It is compact in plan and includes as its major topics the distribution and articulation of the oceans, the nature of the sea-floor, the composition and temperatures of the sea-water, and the forms of water in motion. In the earlier chapters much space is devoted to the methods employed by the oceanographer in his research. The final chapter is a masterly treatment of waves, tides, and currents. The little volume is packed full of examples drawn from a great range of sources. Krümmel seems to be able to quote any reference from the Odyssey down to date. It is to be regretted that the publishers have economized on the cuts, which are decidedly ill assorted. CARL O. SAUER.

METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY

The Atmosphere. By A. J. Berry. Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature. 146 pp. Ills., index. University Press, Cambridge; G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1913. 40 cents. 6½ x 5.

The title of this book is somewhat misleading. ''The Gases of the Atmosphere'' would seem to be better. Beginning with a brief history of the first experiments, the author traces the rise and fall of the principal theories concerning the atmosphere. This is followed by a short discussion of the principal constituents on the basis of our modern knowledge. The last half of the book is devoted to the following topics:

The escape of gases from planetary atmospheres according to the kinetic theory: liquid air; the inert gases in the atmosphere; the radioactivity of the atmosphere; the probable composition of the atmosphere in early geological time.

At times explanations are very simple and lucid and at times they lose themselves in chemical formulæ or mathematical physics. In general the treatise is interesting. Perhaps its chief value lies in the descriptions of the principal experiments that have been employed for years past to determine the nature of the atmosphere and its composition. EUGENE VAN CLEEF.

The Place of Climatology in Medicine. Being the Samuel Hyde Memorial Lectures read before the Section of Balneology and Climatology of the Royal Society of Medicine, May 20 and 21, 1913. By William Gordon. 62 pp. H. K. Lewis, London, 1913. 9 x 5½.

The Influence of Strong, Prevalent, Rain-Bearing Winds on the Prevalence of Phthisis. By William Gordon. 108 pp. Maps, index. H. K. Lewis, London, 1910. 9 x 6.

Dr. Gordon makes a strong plea for the recognition of climatology in the medical curriculum in his ''Samuel Hyde Memorial Lectures,'' which were delivered before the Section of Balneology and Climatology of the Royal Society of Medicine in May, 1913. He points out the seriousness of the present neglect